

The Sun

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

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turrets, and 114 on the barbettes, which are also the armor of the Monadnock, completing at Mare Island. These vessels add materially to coast protection.

The Monadnock, the fourth of these 3,000-tonners, will be ready, it is believed, next June. She differs from the others in having horizontal triple expansion engines, whereas the others have inclined expansion, and her 3,000 horse power should give 14½ knots speed. She, accordingly, should be the best of the series for all-around purposes. But far superior to all is the Puritan, to be completed next spring. Her keel was laid in 1875, and she was begun by JOHN ROACH, but has been completed at Brooklyn. She is 80 feet longer than the four other iron monitors, has about 4 feet more beam, and 8½ feet greater mean draught, thus giving her a displacement of 6,000 tons. Her increased draught will prevent her from going into waters where they can go, but she is a much more efficient vessel. Her horizontal compound engines, of 3,700 horse power, should give her 13.4 knots speed, and she carries the great battery of four 13-inch breech-loaders and six 4-inch rapid-fire guns. Fourteen inches of armor on her sides and barbettes and eight inches on her turrets furnish her with adequate protection. She will be a fine example of her type.

But even within the next few months armorclads entitled to expect four more. First should come the Katakomb, which has a celebrity all her own, as being exclusively built for attack by ramming. She carries four 6-pounders, it is true, to defend herself against torpedo boat and similar attacks, but her offensive reliance is her speed. She has been building at Bath since 1891, and should be ready in the spring. She is of 2,180 tons displacement, with six inches of armor, and her engines of 4,800 horse power should give her 17 knots. In some respects this will be the greatest novelty of the coming year. The Texas, a 6,300-ton battle ship, building at Norfolk, with her 8,000 horse power, giving her, it is hoped, nearly or quite 17 knots, is due for completion next summer. She carries the heavy armament of the Texas class, in steel armor, and six 6-inch guns, with a foot of armor on sides and turrets.

The most important additions of all are the battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts, to be ready for service in July. These great 10,200-ton vessels are expected to reach 18 knots, judging from the Indiana's preliminary trip without her full weights aboard. They carry four 13-inch guns in four turrets, besides four 6-inch guns. They have 18 inches of nickel steel Harvey armor on their sides, 17 inches on their principal barbettes, and 15 inches on their principal turrets.

As between HILL and MORTON, the contest is between an expert and a beginner. What MORTON has to learn with difficulty, was mastered by HILL long ago. If the business principles of which the civil service reformers are so fond of talking apply to the choice of a Governor of New York, those principles certainly require the election of the man experienced in the State's business. The reformers that are so insistent to have other people lay aside partisanship in municipal politics should apply their own rules to the canvass for Governor. They should select the fittest man. Mr. HILL is that man.

A Queer Certificate of Independence.

The first great Republican mass meeting for MORTON, SAKTON, and HAIGHT was held night before last in the hall of the Cooper Union. The principal speaker was the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT. Concerning Mr. MORTON's independence of Boss dictation, Mr. FASSETT delivered these sentiments:

"But there is one other thing that is brought against Mr. MORTON, and now I know I am treading on delicate ground. They say that Mr. MORTON is the candidate of PLATT; that he was discovered by Mr. PLATT. Well, if that be so, we can only say that it is one of the best discoveries Mr. PLATT ever made. It is one of those discoveries that we can recognize without jealousy. It was a discovery that appealed to the judgment and the heart of the overwhelming majority of the Convention at Saratoga. When that Convention met upon the nomination of the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT, it did so under the commission of 60,000 Republicans of the Empire State. Although Mr. FASSETT discovered America, and I occupy it; and although Mr. PLATT may have discovered MORTON, you and I have adopted him."

Mr. FASSETT went on to say that the charge that Mr. MORTON was the creature and puppet of PLATT emanated from the Democrats; from "such men as DAVID B. HILL," as Mr. FASSETT expressed it.

One recollection is that the charge emanated from such men as JACOB S. FASSETT. On the very night after the nomination of MORTON, Mr. FASSETT was reported as remarking, in a public place and in the hearing of many people, "When I was addressing the Convention, after Mr. MORTON's nomination, I could distinctly hear the chains rattling."

The unsuccessful candidate for the nomination seems bound to keep those chains rattling before the public. He is doing more than that of the Democrats together, thus impressing upon the minds of his fellow citizens the very idea, which, in his Cooper Union speech, he pretended to deplore.

What is the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT driving at?

Our Coming War Ships.

The next ten months will see a remarkable series of additions to our new navy. Early among them will come the famous flyer Minneapolis, which allowed her sister ship, the Columbia, so brief an enjoyment of honors as the crack cruiser of our navy. The value of fast protected cruisers is so well understood now that the addition of a 2,300-ton vessel, of 7,300 tons displacement, having an enormous radius of action, is no ordinary source of congratulation. She will be completed for service by the opening of the year 1895. Within a month there will be added to our fleet another fast cruiser, the Olympia, 3,500 tons, now fitting up at San Francisco. Her trial speed of 16.8 knots puts her distinctly in the fast-racer class, and she has a fine steaming radius, while she is far more powerful than the Minneapolis, carrying, as she does, four 8-inch and ten 6-inch guns, instead of the single 8-inch, pair of 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns in the latter's armament.

Next January, also, the Navy Department expects the completion of the armorclads Maine, Amphitrite, and Terror. The preliminary run of the Maine has shown that excellent war ships can be built at the Government yards to-day, as in the earlier years of our navy. The Maine, of 6,448 tons, is expected to exceed 19 knots, and her battery of four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, with her armor of 12 inches on sides and barbettes and 8 inches on turrets, make her well equipped for offense and defense. As for the pair of iron coast defense monitors, twenty years have passed since their keels were laid, the Amphitrite being assigned to HARBAN & HOLLINGSWORTH of Wilmington, and now completing at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the Terror to WILLIAM CHAMP & SONS of Philadelphia, now completing at Brooklyn. They are sister ships, having also the same dimensions as the Monadnock, with her displacement of 3,900 tons. But they will have rather more horse power, and their speed is estimated at 12 knots, exceeding that of their predecessor. They carry the same battery as she does—four 10-inch rifles—to which the Amphitrite adds a pair of 4-inch guns. The turret of the Terror and the Monadnock is seven inches thick on the sides and eleven and one-half inches on the turrets, while that of the Amphitrite is nine inches on the sides, 7½ on the

Episcopal Church if Episcopallians, both clergy and laity, are not generally incapable of releasing the hold which the institution of the family has upon their imagination? In this case, the exception proves the rule in the most emphatic way. The renunciation which was the most impressive, and the consequence of family ties, because it was extraordinary in an Episcopal clergyman, and widely apart from the general practice. The words of poverty and obedience were of relatively small importance in the estimation of the congregation, for usually the clergy are expected to give up the pursuit of merely material gain, and to render obedience to ecclesiastical authority.

The enforced celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy furnishes proof of the same kind. It is that the hold of the family on the popular imagination is so powerful that the Church is compelled to wrench the priest from it by positive prohibition in order that their interest may be concentrated on the family of the Church. Celibacy is also a requisite of the communal religious life because the family ties are utterly irreconcilable with such a life. By requiring celibacy of its priests, monks, and its nuns, as an obligation of their special religious vocation, the Roman Church manifests its understanding of the powerful hold the family has on the popular imagination, the strength of the affection it creates, and the paramount duties it imposes. The priest encourages matrimony among the laity, but he abjures it himself because of its irresistible distractions, in order that his sole interest may be in the household of the Church; and that renunciation is recognized universally as a supreme example of self-sacrifice on the altar of religious obligation made in obedience to conscience.

The Protestant theory is that the affections generated and stimulated in family life are not inconsistent with complete clerical usefulness, but that they conduce to it, and even are generally necessary to it. A Bishop of the Church of England, lately glorified the clergy of the Establishment because they are not celibates, but married men who exemplify in their family life the domestic virtues they teach to others. Celibacy is practised as a religious obligation by very few Protestants. In some conspicuous cases its clerical advocates among them have not been able to resist the hold the institution of the family had on their imaginations, but have succumbed to the masterful sentiment when provoked by womanly loveliness. Experience proves that the only effectual way of keeping men and women from yielding to the disposition to found families is to hold them in restraint by a formal and solemn religious vow.

It seems to us that Congress ought to have something to say about the calling of our yet undiscovered and nameless heirs. It is a great thing for any man to win earthly immortality by having a peak called after him. For

"Far along,
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder."

It was on Oct. 1, 1847, that the Mexican town of Matlila, on the Gulf of California, was captured by a force of seamen and marines from the United States ship-of-war Dale, Commander THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, afterward Rear Admiral. Learning that the town had been seized by one hundred and fifty Mexican soldiers under the command of General PUECO, and that the inhabitants, the majority of whom were friendly to the United States, were terrorized, Commander SELFRIDGE promptly sailed for the scene of trouble. He appeared off the town Sept. 30, and bringing his broadside to bear so as to cover the beach, he sent Lieutenant A. M. CHASE with fifty men in four boats to cut out a schooner that was secured in the creek. This was done in handsome style, in spite of the fact that many Mexican soldiers were present. On the following day, Oct. 1, Lieutenant CHASE landed on the right bank of the creek with eighty men and drove the Mexicans, 32, but originally the town was divided into four Senate districts, two of them having a representation of 9, one a representation of 8, and one a representation of 6 members.

By the second Constitution there were eight districts, each having 4 Senators. Since 1840, each of the 32 districts into which the State is divided has elected its own Senator.

The Republican members of the Constitutional Convention attempt to justify to the voters the increase of membership in the two Houses of the Assembly on the ground that the increased population and interests of the State require a larger and therefore more representative legislative body. But coupled with the change is a provision which seeks artificially and arbitrarily to limit the representation of the city of New York in future Legislatures, and is designed to ignore the arithmetical rule which would provide for majority government everywhere in the United States. It attempts to suspend the operation of majority rule, which is the foundation stone of popular government in all electoral contests, is especially defended by the Republicans, but it is unfair, undemocratic, and unjustifiable. It will in all likelihood be the main reason for the rejection of this amendment. It is to be voted on separately, as sections 2 to 5 of article 3 of the Constitution.

These are the figures of representation in the Legislatures of the various States:

STATE.	MEMBERS.	STATE.	MEMBERS.
Alabama	38	Montana	16
Arkansas	30	Nebraska	10
California	40	Nevada	4
Colorado	35	New Hampshire	24
Connecticut	34	New Jersey	21
Delaware	11	New Mexico	11
Florida	32	North Carolina	30
Georgia	34	North Dakota	31
Idaho	16	Ohio	31
Illinois	30	Oklahoma	31
Indiana	30	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	30	Rhode Island	37
Kansas	30	South Carolina	38
Kentucky	38	South Dakota	31
Louisiana	37	Tennessee	31
Maine	41	Texas	31
Massachusetts	40	Vermont	50
Michigan	39	Washington	34
Minnesota	54	Wisconsin	33
Mississippi	45	West Virginia	38
Missouri	34	Wyoming	19

Alabama 100 | Montana | 35 || Arkansas | 100 | Nebraska | 100 |
California	100	Nevada	40
Colorado	100	New Hampshire	308
Connecticut	100	New Jersey	308
Delaware	100	New Mexico	100
Florida	100	North Carolina	110
Georgia	100	North Dakota	60
Idaho	100	Oklahoma	60
Illinois	100	Pennsylvania	304
Indiana	100	Rhode Island	78
Iowa	100	South Carolina	100
Kansas	100	South Dakota	60
Kentucky	100	Tennessee	60
Louisiana	100	Texas	100
Maine	100	Vermont	100
Michigan	100	Washington	100
Minnesota	100	Wisconsin	100
Mississippi	100	West Virginia	100
Missouri	100	Wyoming	100

So far as concerns the sentiment and practice of the clerical audience whom Bishop POTTER addressed at the Diocesan Convention, the other day, he had no occasion to speak of the family as feeble in its hold on the imagination, for almost invariably they are fathers of families, to whom their attachment is stronger than any other earthly affection. In taking the vows of Brother HUGH on Saturday he might have spoken more pertinently on the subject; but if he had drawn the truthful lesson from this renunciation of marriage by the young Episcopal monk, he would have said that the ceremony afforded the strongest proof of the unshakable tenacity of the hold which the institution of the family has on the popular imagination.